## AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MARCH 16, 2011

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2011–12 REGULAR SESSION

## **House Resolution**

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No. 10

## Introduced by Assembly Members Havashi and Swanson

March 7, 2011

House Resolution No. 10—Relative to Chief Justice Earl Warren Day.

1 WHEREAS, May 17, 2011, marks the 57th anniversary of the

United States Supreme Court decision, Brown v. Board of

Education of Topeka (1953) (1954) 347 U.S. 483, and it is deemed

appropriate to designate a memorial day to commemorate Earl

5 Warren as former Chief Justice of the United States for writing

the landmark decision that was unanimously adopted by the court

and for serving as an outstanding Governor of California; and

WHEREAS, Earl Warren was born March 19, 1891, in Los

Angeles, and was raised and educated in the public schools of

Bakersfield while delivering newspapers, groceries, and blocks of

ice during grade school. Later, in high school, at age 15, he worked 11

12 hours a day, six days a week as a railway mechanic's helper 12

13 and later as a call boy who rounded up crews before the train

departures, and at age 17, as a brakeman on freight trains out of 14

Bakersfield. All of these boyhood tasks made him keenly aware

15 of labor conditions and railroad injuries; and 16

WHEREAS, After a brief law practice and service in World

War I, he served as an Assemblyman's assistant and clerk to the

19 Assembly Judiciary Committee Committee on Judiciary; and

20 WHEREAS, He served honorably as Deputy City Attorney for

the City of Oakland from 1919 to 1920, Deputy District Attorney

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1 of Alameda County from 1920 to 1925, and Alameda County

- 2 District Attorney for 14 years, from 1925 to 1939. During that
- 3 time, no case that Warren ever tried was reversed by a higher court.
- 4 He succeeded in cleaning up graft and corruption in local public
- 5 offices, hospitals, and county jails, and illegal gambling. In 1930,
- 6 he was reelected to a second term by the largest majority for a district attorney in Alameda County history; and

WHEREAS, Earl Warren earnestly introduced administrative reforms for the office, revitalizing it to the extent that a prominent national survey concluded that his office was the most efficient district attorney's office in the country, and he was further declared in 1934 "the best District Attorney in the United States"; and

WHEREAS, In 1938, Earl Warren won the Republican, Progressive, and Democratic nominations for Attorney General, serving a four-year term from 1939 to 1943. He reorganized the office for more powerful responsibilities, helping to establish legal aid associations and a public defender system, and winning \$7,000,000 for California Native Americans under the so-called "lost" 1851–52 treaties; and

WHEREAS, Earl Warren was elected president of the National Association of Attorneys General in 1940; and

WHEREAS, As Attorney General, Earl Warren responded to requests by the executive branch of the federal government to participate in the internment of Japanese Americans in California; and

WHEREAS, Earl Warren has apologized in his memoirs for his decisions related to the internment of Japanese Americans in this state; and

WHEREAS, In his memoirs he stated, "I was conscience-stricken. It was wrong to react so impulsively, without positive evidence of disloyalty, even though we felt we had a good motive in the security of our state. It demonstrates the cruelty of war when fear, get-tough military psychology, propaganda, and racial antagonism combine with one's responsibility for public security to produce such acts. I have since deeply regretted the removal order and my own testimony advocating it, because it was not in keeping with our American concept of freedom and the rights of citizens"; and

WHEREAS, Earl Warren was elected Governor of California three times with unprecedented bipartisan support in 1942, 1946,

-3- HR 10

and 1950. In January 1943, during the World War II years, Earl Warren led the state with calmness and tolerance, initiating modern and progressive programs that included raising pensions for old age assistance, reforming workers' compensation, and expanding unemployment insurance benefits for workers of small businesses to include widows and children of killed workers. He provided more funds for poor school districts, constructed more schools and hospitals than any Governor in United States history, obtained more beaches and parks, established child care centers for employed mothers, and created what was formerly known as the Department of the Youth Authority in California, which model was adopted by other states; and 

WHEREAS, Earl Warren continually urged the Legislature to create a Fair Employment Practices Commission, and enact legislation limiting exorbitant interest rates suffered by wage earners and the poor; and

WHEREAS, In 1945, he made valiant attempts to have the Legislature create a statewide mandatory health insurance program; and

WHEREAS, Earl Warren lived simply in the historic Governor's Mansion at 16th and H Streets with his wife Nina and six children, Virginia, Earl, Jr., Dorothy, Nina, Elizabeth, and Robert, having his home number publicly listed in the telephone book. Their sole income was his state salary, but he never deviated from his duties *in order* to augment his modest state income; and

WHEREAS, Earl Warren walked Sacramento's streets daily, usually from the Governor's Mansion to the Capitol, generally diverging from his walk and wandering into a barbershop to wait for a haircut, talking to gardeners, greeting secretaries and elevator operators, and wearing a path on the greensward of State Office Building No. 1 when leaving his Capitol office to lunch at the Sutter Club or small ethnic cafes; and

WHEREAS, In 1948, he was the vice presidential candidate on the Republican ticket headed by Thomas E. Dewey; and

WHEREAS, On September 30, 1953, Dwight David Eisenhower, the 34th President of the United States, announced that he was nominating Earl Warren to be the 14th Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, an interim appointment until the Senate could confirm the nominee; and

HR 10 —4—

WHEREAS, Earl Warren resigned as Governor on October 4, 1953, and took two solemn oaths of office on October 5 in the Supreme Court chamber, one before President Eisenhower; and

WHEREAS, On May 17, 1954, two months after Senate confirmation of his permanent appointment, Earl Warren wrote the landmark opinion in Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, holding that segregated public schools violated the 14th Amendment. "Separate educational facilities," he wrote, "are inherently unequal." That decision, which began a series of attacks on the Warren Court, later was extended to public transportation, recreation, and other public areas, and has struck down every different type of treatment on racial grounds that has come before the court, including laws against interracial marriages; and

WHEREAS, Earl Warren, during his international travels on behalf of the President and the judiciary, discovered that he was an international celebrity who symbolized America as a humane nation in many emerging countries due to his desegregation decisions; and

WHEREAS, Earl Warren lived to see his concepts of American society accepted by most of the nation despite bitter and continuing controversy. His appointment to the Supreme Court may historically be the single most important executive act of President Eisenhower; and

WHEREAS, In recognition of the contributions made by Chief Justice Earl Warren to the nation and our state, it would be a fitting tribute to designate a memorial day in his honor; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, That the Assembly designates March 19, 2011, and each March 19 thereafter, as Chief Justice Earl Warren Day; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the author for appropriate distribution.